



A NEW BUILDING FOR THE DEPARTMENT



Construction of new buildings for the Department of Census and Statistics is nearing at completion. The 10 story building is constructed at Battaramulla and all Head office divisions are to shifted to the new building in this year.

ECONOMIC CENSUS 2013/14

His Excellency the president has directed the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) to conduct an Economic Census in 2013/14 covering the sectors agriculture, industry trade and services for the first time of the Department history.

DATA COLLECTION OF AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Agriculture and Environment Division is responsible for collecting of agriculture sector data under the Economics Census 2013/14. Agriculture sector data collection of the Economics Census 2013/14 was planned to be conducted in two stages. At the first stage, the listing of estates was carried out in June-July 2013 and the second stage, of the data collection from the estates and small holdings will be done June-August 2014. A preliminary report covering statistics on estates such as geographical location, land area and ownership etc. has already been released.



Data to be collected at this second stage would include characteristics of the operators & sub holders, types of agriculture holding, total land area of the

holding, area under plantation crops, area under seasonal crops, bee culture & Flower/Ornamental Plants, Irrigated area and source of irrigation, agricultural machinery, use of fertilizer & pesticides, aquaculture and livestock information etc. This information will be useful in making informed decision to improve the Agriculture Sector of Sri Lanka.

In this Census DCS is using decentralized scanning system for data capturing. This is the first time scan technology is used at the statistical branch of District Secretariats in the country for census data capturing.

DATA COLLECTION OF INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND SERVICES SECTORS

The Industries and Constructions Division is responsible for collecting of Industry, Trade and Services data covering the formal and informal sectors under the economic census 2013/14. This is to fulfill the data requirement of planners, policy makers and researchers. Establishments under above economic sectors except agriculture have already been listed out during October and November 2013. A comprehensive report on listing stage will be published in due course.



Detailed data collection stage, which is the fourth stage of ongoing Economic Census, is scheduled to be commenced on September/October in 2014. Detailed data on nature, organization, ownership, input, output, energy consumption, employment etc. will be collected from the establishments engaged in economic activity of Industry, Trade and Services Sectors during this stage. This census will cover the economic activities carried out in households that is the informal sector of the country.

Nearly 1.05 million establishments engaged in economic activities have been listed during the listing stage and which 0.3 million were in Services, 0.4 million were in Trade and 0.3 establishments were in Industry sector.

Since the homogeneous nature of some establishments, this enumeration is planned to be conducted in two phase.

Complete enumeration:

data are collected for each and every establishment

Partial enumeration:

using a sample survey

COMPLETE ENUMERATION



Target group

Based on number of persons engaged:

All the establishments, which are above the pre-defined cut-off point

Based on number of establishments:

Rare establishments (*establishments, which are below the pre-defined cut-off point*)

PARTIAL ENUMERATION



Target group

Based on number of persons engaged:

All the establishments, which are below pre-defined cut-off point

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 2012

Results based on the 5% sample of Census of Population and Housing already published. This publication will be very useful for data users in many ways to fulfill various data needs. Summary of this report is given below and more information could be obtained from the publication.

This report contains both population and housing information. According to the population information, total population of the country is reported as 20.3 million. Among the total population more than half of them are females. Population density of the country is reported as 323 per km² but majority of Sri Lankan population is concentrated in Western province especially in Colombo and Gampaha districts. Economically active population is a vital cog of the population. Data reveals that half of the total population is economically active and majority of population engaged in private sector employments.

According to the housing information, there are 5.9 million housing units in the country and of this 86.5 percent are occupied housing units which would be the subject of this Census. Similarly there are 5,251,126 households in the country and this means that there are more than one household in some housing units. The average occupants per household are 3.8 persons. In the area of basic facilities available to the households only 31 percent of the households have piped born water whereas 46.3 percent of the households use a protected well as the source of water. Fire wood, being used in 78 percent of the households, remains the popular source of cooking fuel. National grid electricity accounts for 87 percent of the lighting in the country's households. 79 percent of the housing stock has exclusive water sealed toilets while another 10 percent share a water sealed toilets.

CENSUS ON DEATH/ INJURIES TO PERSONS AND PROPERTY DAMAGES DUE TO CONFLICT – 2013

According to the National action Plan for the implementation of LLRC recommendations, the Department of census and Statistics (DCS) was entrusted with the task of conducting a household census to ascertain the scale and circumstances of deaths and injuries to civilians as well as damage to property during the period of conflict, to collect information on missing persons and to devise a centralized system of data collection of missing persons. Accordingly, an island-wide Census was planned to collect data on deaths/ disappearances/ injuries/ disabilities and property damages that have occurred as a direct or an indirect result of the internal conflicts in the country from 1982 until the date of enumeration.

This census was carried out by the DCS in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Administration and Home Affairs. The responsibility of conducting this census at district and divisional secretariat levels were vested on the district administrative structure. For this purpose, district steering committees and divisional management committees were appointed at district level and divisional secretariat level respectively. Provision of technical assistance for this census such as preparation of census

schedules and instructions manuals, providing other forms and materials, conducting training programmes and data processing and analysis is entrusted with the DCS.

More than 15,000 enumerators mainly Grama Niladhari, field officers in divisional secretariats and DCS officers were deployed to collect information from 5.3 million residential units in 14,022 Grama Niladhari divisions of the country. Field enumeration activities of the census were conducted throughout the country in November and December 2013.

The Census which was carried out in the field at one visit, involved two major steps. Therefore two separate forms were used to collect information from the field. The first form was used to list all the units where people live. During this process, families with members who were dead, missing, injured/ disabled or with property damages were identified. Similarly, special institutions such as adult's homes, Children's homes where conflict affected people live were also identified. Once affected families were identified, the second form was used to collect detailed information on damages to lives and proper-

ty from affected families. Receiving all completed forms at the LLRC Census Unit of the DCS was started just after the enumeration was completed.

Census data processing which is done in three stages was started just after receiving the first badge of forms. In the first stage, it was ensured that all the residential units were visited and enumerated and all forms completed at the field received at the stores. Enumerator summaries which contain number of affected families, deaths, missing persons, injured/disabled persons and property damages were checked at the second stage to make sure that the information provided by respondents are within the scope, and that the concept and definitions were properly followed. As the third stage, detailed data collection forms are currently being edited for consistency and in parallel to that, required fields are coded before issuing the forms to the ICT Division for computer processing.

According to the data dissemination plan, the results of this census which covers the human and property damages during the period of conflict from 1982 and afterwards, will be released in two stages, the preliminary report and the final report.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY – 2013

Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey (LFS) was designed to measure the levels and trends of employment, unemployment and labour force in Sri Lanka. This survey is being conducted quarterly, since the first quarter of 1990. The survey in 2013 is the 24th annual round of the series.

Current survey concepts and methods are very similar to those introduced at the beginning of the survey in 1990. However, few changes were made over the years in order to improve the accuracy and usefulness of the data. Significant revisions were made to the labour force survey questionnaire in 1996, 2006 and the latest revision was done in 2013.

Changes in concepts - 2013 onward;

- ⇒ Working age population is considered as the population aged 15 years and above.
- ⇒ Fourth revision of International Standard of Industry Classification (ISIC Rev 4) is used for the industry classification.
- ⇒ The Revised version 2008 of International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO 08) is used for occupation classification.

More information was gathered;

Moreover, the following were done to the labour force survey schedule in 2013.

- ◆ The survey questionnaire in 2013 includes more details on secondary job as well as on the main job.
- ◆ Additional details on employment are included in order to get more information on informal sector and informal employment.
- ◆ The values of monthly or daily income of all employed persons are collected.
- ◆ Information on professional trainings of employed and unemployed persons is collected.

From 2014 onwards;

Further improvements and additional information on health information and computer literacy are attached to the labour force survey from 2014 onwards.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY - 2012/13

The Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) is a yearlong national sample survey. This survey has been conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) once in every five years from 1990/91 to 2006/07 and thereafter once in three years mainly due to the rapidly changing economic conditions. This influenced to monitor the income and expenditure pattern in the country far more frequently.

The HIES is conducted twelve consecu-

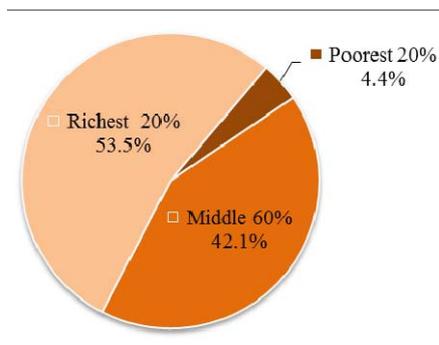
tive monthly rounds during the survey period and an equally distributed country representative sample is enumerated in each monthly round to capture seasonal and regional variations in household income, expenditure and consumption patterns. The general sample is 25,000 housing units which is adequate to provide reliable information down to district level. The HIES 2012/13 is the eighth survey in the HIES series.

The HIES 2012/13 questionnaire con-

sists of nine sections to collect household information such as Demography, School education, Health, Food and non-food expenditure, Income, Inventory of durable goods, Access to facilities in the area and debts of the households, Housing information, Agriculture holdings and Livestock.

The following are the estimates based on the data collected during the first three months (July, August and September, 2012) of the HIES 2012/13.

Share of household income by household income quintiles – 2012



The Figure shows the share of household income in Sri Lanka. It shows that the richest 20 percent receives nearly 53.5 percent of the total household income and the poorest 20 percent receives 4.4 percent while the middle 60 percent receives 42.1 percent of the total household income.

Poverty Head Count Index (HCI), availability of safe drinking water, toilet facilities exclusive for the household by sector - 2012

Sector	Poverty Head Count Index (%)	Availability of safe drinking water (%)	Toilet facilities exclusive for the household (%)
Sri Lanka	6.5	88.7	89.8
Urban	2.4	98.7	88.6
Rural	7.5	89.0	90.8
Estate	6.2	43.2	75.9

Poverty head count index indicates the percentage of population below the poverty line. Above data shows that the poverty head count index for Sri Lanka in 2012 is 6.5 percent. According to the Survey findings nearly 89 percent of the households have access to the safe drinking water and almost 90 percent have toilet facilities exclusive for the household at national level.

NEW BINDING MACHINE



All binding works of the Departmental publications were done by outside establishments since the inception of Printing Division in 1978. It was a time consuming and expensive task. Therefore a new perfect binding machine, which was much needed to the Printing Division, was provided under the direction of Director General during February 2014.

4.8 Million Rs. worth this machine is fully computerized and capable to bind upto 5 c. m. thickness 500 books per hour. three officers of the printing division were trained to operate the new machine and the process has already started with binding 600 copies of "Statistical Abstract -2012".

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